toti for a pittance which scarcely pays for the unsome victoris they eat and the infectious of in validating process. It has a substitution of the process white mea should would soon proper out, as I said before, arones, drunkards and dishous berons will take hotice that here they are not wanted. A meeting of the friends of Mr. Proglas will be held in this city on the 17th inst., for the purpose of piacing an electeral tirket in nomination. They will, in all probability, succeed in fusing with the Bellites; but even so, is my estimation, Breckinridge and Lane will carry the feath of the meeting on the 17th, and will then be able to speak more authoritatively of the complexion of Texas politics.

politics

The long continued drought has finaterially affected the cops, which the late rains throughout the State were too late to remedy. The small grains and vegetables may yet prove remuserative to the planter, and, in fact, we are not half as bas of fluancially as we might have been. The different railroads confering in this city are fast progressing toward completion, and are already doing a remuserative business. Property steadily and rapidly increases in value. Dr. Houston city alone the increase has been fully forty per cent in the last four years. From this you can judge the probable increase in the next four years, when we will have railroad communication with New Orleans, San Antonto, the Rio Grande and Northers Texas.

The yellow fever has not yet made its appearance in

forthern Texas.

The gellow fever has not yet made its appearance in this city, and by many old residenters it is believed that we will, this season, entirely escape the usual visit of that most dreaded of all destroyers.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WARRINGTON, Sopt. 18, 1866. las' Norfolk Speech—Want of Tuct—Second of He Friends—Organised Opposition to the Republicans Called For—Coercien of the States Impolitic—Popularity of the Heraks—Hatred of the Republicans—Endersiasm

for Brockingidge, &c., &c., &c. It cannot be doubted that the cause of Brockingidge and lane has received an immense impetus forward by the speech of Judge Douglas at Norfolk. He is acknowl dged by his friends to have shown an utter want of tact secretion in responding to the question which was construction gut upon his answers throughout the South).
In case Lineoin's election should prompt them to secode,
has created a fire of resentment and indignation against him which will not soon or easily be extinguished. It has mes in every election district.

who are really anxious to defeat Lincoln would, instead f debating what ought to be done in case of his election mite their best efforts to make the question unne by carrying the battle States against him. Ins ring the constitutional point as to the right of the so to labor and so to harmonize all the elem sition to republicanisms everywhere as to render i using forcing against a sovereign State, or against even talent and labor enough have been already wasted upon caibly arise—such, for instance, as the famous Territo will never be otherwise than hateful to any portion of may differ from the section or the State against which socreive measures may be proposed than to the objects of such proceedings—scarcely less repugnant to the sen-timents of those who never maintain the constitutional power of the federal government to "coerce" a membe right. The popular feeling is against it. We want no civil nerican blood shed by an American army—in a struggle to compel our brothers to give obe

No statesman can sustain himself in a single county. town or village of a single Southern State, taking to de which Douglas is assumed to have taken at Nor calk. I merely present the fact without undertaking to discurs it, for which I have no time or room. Not is it nowseary. The whole discussion is atterly worthless. General Jackson's proclamation in 1833 did not make the doctrine of coercion at all acceptable to many of his leading supporters. None but uitrains of the federal school reality wished to see the strength of the "weren government tried at that crais upoe South Carolina There is see doubt that, had the Force bill been carried out. South Carolina would have resisted it to the death. Death is not the greatest evil to man so resolute, so sincere, so united as the Southross are on the slavery question and on the question of the equality of the States in the Union. The people of 1833 were unwilling to give a practical solution of the question of federal coercion, even on a tariff measure. The people of 1800 will be still less disposed even to raise the issue when it may affect, not one easy, but fifteen States of the confederacy. Why indeed even to raise the issue when it may affect, not one easy, but fifteen States of the confederacy. Why indeed being it up now? What possible good can such a journal as the National Intelligence do by its ponderous columns of essays on the right of "Coercion."? How much more sobly and beneficiently could every journal and every writer and every orator be employed, if each and all could exercise their talents, their ingenuity, their industry, their good nature and patriotism.—Il their resources—in making it impossible that any case for coercion should ever occur.

The Hazario has commended itself to all classes of con-

ever occur.

The HERALD has commended itself to all classes of conservatives, in the North and South, by uniformly treating the critical issue in this way—just as Clay treated it just as Buchasan now treats it.

just as Buchasan now breats it.

Douglas has shown his absolute undiness for the place to which he aspires by his want of tact and sucretion in the instance. It has arrayed the whole South against him. There will be, you may depend upon it, a united South against Douglas as well as against Lincoln. In expressing this opinion to the half million readers of the finant I speak what I do know.

If I coule condense into a few paragraphs the intelligence which I receive from the most reliable sources in the South and Southwest your readers would appreciate in some degree how intense is the haired towards republicanism—how little hold the chilly and repulsive Bell loanism—how little hold the chilly and repulsive Bell has upon the hearts of even those who areas with his till

beaumentow interior to the carry and repaired not beautiful to the hearts of even those who agree with him in opinion—how disgusted are true men, and how distrustival are even partisans about Doglau, after his recent exhibitions. From thousands of gentlemen of property and influence, who hold the purse strings, there come up a usanimous entiment of loathing and diaguat for the "Little Ginat" and his demacronism.

hibitions. From the usame and influence, who hold the purse strings, there and influence, who hold the purse strings, there are a constraints and influence, who hold the purse strings, there is a constraint of the first and his demagogueism.

Among the homes of the South and the Southwest the Seeling for Breckindge has been intensified by this tone of Douglas to a degree of which it would be difficult to give you any conception. These, after all, are the quiet springs of Southern and Southwestern opinion. No more springs of Southern and from these mrs and their faculties, with all their influence, and all their high pride of opinion and determination of purpose, comes the imperative declaration that they will not have Lincoln to rule over them, and that they will concentrate their votes.

rale over them, and that they will concentrate their votes upon Breckinridge.

Bugias will be nowhere in the Electoral College. Bell will not carry even his own State. Breckinridge will sweep the whole South. These are the conclusions justified by a severe analysis of the information I get from the best authorities:

MR. SEWARD IN KANSAS.

Mr. Seward's Speech at Lawrence-Kansas the Jerusalem of Freedom, and Lawrence the Sacred City.

Governor Seward addressed a crowd of five or six

bousand people at Lawrence yesterday.

He expressed gratification at the fulfilment of a long He expressed graincation at the tuniness of a long cherished desire and duty he ewed to the people of Kan-nes to visit them in their own homes. I desire, he said, to speak to you here, where I have renewed the memories of the centest waged upon this soil, where I see around me broken implements with which that contest was waged by the aggressors, under the plea of popular sorreignty, which left the people perfectly free to do as they pleased, subject to the constitution of the United States, which they were left perfectly free to interpret as they pleased, which the authorities at Washington had never been able to interpret to their own satisfaction or that of the American people. While Kaneae is the youngest State, and least favored with political power, yet she is the most inflexible and most constant. The two richest States are New York and Massachusetts, and they are so merely because they are the freest, wheet and most liberty loving. The cause of all the interest I have felt to you has been merely this: that you occupy a pivotal position in the United States with regard to freedom and pearing in the Castes States with regard to freedom and elavery. There is no contest nor difference on the sub-ject along the line of Northeastern States, for they are all for freedom; none on the line of the Southern States, for they are all for slavery; but there is an eternal strife for the establishment of freezom or slavery in all the rest of the United States, from the Mississippi to the Pacific. If freedom was to triumph, there was no point where she could expect to meet the enemy except the place where she has met it here. If you had been the place where she has met it here. If you had been false, slavery would have swept through the Territory of New Mexico and the whole country to the Pacific. Callfornia was imperfectly secured to freedom, and with a compremise. You opened a new campaign here and ground it with a complete victory. Henceforth the battle is ended. Henceforth the free laborers from every land on the earth can pursue this conward path to the Rocky Mountains. You not only occupy a pivotable position, but this enterprise was attempted at a critical period. In 1864 all guarantees of freedom were abandoned, and Kamma, that had for forty years been free from the footsteps of slaves, was pronounced as much of a slave State as South Carolina. At this crisis the people of Kansan appeared on the stage, reviled, despised and lated. They lifted the banner of liberty on high and counteracted peaceably all the efforts made to subdue them. In

cted peaceably all the efforts made to subdue them. In

three years they not only secured freedom in Kansas but in all the Territories of the United States. No other one hundred thousand people have contributed so much for freedom as Kansas. Before this people, then, appearing or the first time, I bow myself, as I have never done before to any other people, and, in profound reverence, I salute you with gratitude and affection,

Alleding to the drought he said there will be no fa-mine in Kanas, because there is wealth and credit show a to carry her through. If these will not do, ac advises an appeal to friends in the East.

Alluding to the "irrepressible conflict," to said the people of Kansas settled it there in favor of freedom. In low Mexico they tried to settle it in favor of slavery bu bound it impossible. He then reviewed the history of slavery extension at length, and said the Territories must be reserved for the free labor of over populated Europe; Missouri has lost this immigration; had she been wise the population now in Kansas would have settled in ber borders. She must look to Kansas for de-fiverance. She made richer by milkons by the settlement of Kansas by freemen. He concludes as fol-lows:—Henceforth, if my confidence in the stability of the American Union wavers, I shall come here to learn the American Union wavers, I shall come here to learn that the Union is stronger than human ambition, because it is founded in the affections of the American people. If ever I shall waver in my devotion to liberty, I shall come up here to renew it, here, under the inspiration of the sympathy of 100,000 freemen saved from slavery. Henceforth these shall not be my centiments alone, but they go up to Jerusalem. This shall be the Sacred City. Governor and party leave for the East to-morro morning.

MR. DOUGLAS IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28, 1660. The Douglas State mass meeting held to-day was largest assembly of the democracy held since 1866. The ners, &c., was about an hour passing a given point. Mr Bouglas received the demonstration of the masses from an open carriage drawn by four white horses. The mos imposing feature of the procession was the young ladies car, in which stood a young lady attired as the Godden of Liberty. This attraction elicited praises and applaus from everybody. A desire to see Mr. Douglas was fested by men of all parties.

His speech was of the same tenor that has characterized all his speeches during the present campaign. He spoke about an hour and a quarter. He refused to answer the questions propounded to him by the Indiana Journal, saying they should the same to their own candidate for an answer before offering such to him. He alluded to Mr Breckinridge in severe terms, charging him and all those who sustained him, as abandoning the principles of democracy and forraking the same plank in the Cincinnati platform upon which he and Breckinridge stoo-

The crowd is variously estimated at from thirty-five to bundred thousand, including a large delegation from

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

NEHEMIAH PERRY NOMINATED POR CONGRESS. NEWARK, Sept. 28, 1860.
The Douglas Fifth district Congressional Conventi-

met at Elizabeth to-day. Ex-Governor Price presided. There was a strong struggle for the nomination in the Convention, but finally Nebemiah Perry, of Newark, was nominated by a vote of fifty to forty-two. Mr. Perry is The Breckinridge and Lane Convention meets on Mo

day, and will endorse the nomination of Mr. Perry.

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL NOMINA TION.

The republicans of the Fifth district to night unant mously neminated Ansen Burlingame for re election to

NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 28, 1860. The Breckinridge Congressional Convention for lighteenth district was held at Anthony Hall, at two o'clock to-day. Mordecal Myers, of Schenectady, was member of Congress, and E. J. Loveridge for Chairman of the District Committee.

THE CLUBS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Wide Awakes and Rail Splitters Minute Men, Union Leagues, Little Giants, Little Dougs and Bell Ringers,

dic., dic.
One of the peculiar characteristics of the American
colitics is the universal tendency of the followers of each party, as the party strife becomes exciting, to unite in some organization or club for the purpose of making a formidable show of their numbers. The same mode of one campaign, forcing the managers to invent some new name and mode of equipment for the next occasion, to draw the attention of that class who seek such channels to give expression to their party spirit. It is thus that feature which applies exclusively to the incidents and tence, which individualizes each Precidential struggle and makes its history new and attractive.

One year this material is all absorbed in raising hickory and ash poles; the next national political struggle they are building log cabins—the men, women and children killing themselves drinking bard cider, &c. On no former occasion has there been so large a variety of organi occasion has there been so large a variety of organiza-tions or so many different names as in characteristic of the present campaign. Most of the names, however, carry with them some party significance, that enables the public to place them in regard to the several political armies, of which they form the different regiments. Every possible device has been adopted this year to attract the young men just entering upon their political career; the most noted is the torch and military drill, started by the Wide Awakes, and since imitated by nearly all other or-ganizations. The expenses of nearly all are paid by some errors who is looking after an office, and looks upon these person who is looking after an office, and looks upon these clubs as the machinery to put himself in the line of safe precedence. The most noted political organization of this THE WIDE AWAKES.

THE WIDE AWARES.

This organization is, perhaps, the most numerous of any, aithough confined exclusively to the Northern States. They are found in almost every ward, village, borough and four corners in every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, and can be seen almost every night going through with their military drill, with a thin rail, surmounted with a lamp, upon their shoulders, each wearing a green olicioth cape and a giazed fatigue cup; the officers distinguished from the rank and file by the proper of the rank and file by the content of the conte ing a lantern. The cape are of various colors, but always glazed. It is usless for us to say that they are all for the jection of Lincoln and Hamlin. In some portions of the West they are called
LINCOLNITES,

and may, in some minor detail of their equipment, differ a little from the Wide Awakes, but are essentially the same in their general organization and objects.

THE RAIL SPLITFERS is also a branch of the Wide Awakes, being an auxiliary

to the general army. From their name we would sup-pose that they are to be the pioneers of the republican army, or the parties that are to prepare the material for fencing in the South in the event of Lincoln's election. THE RAIL MAULERS

the nation applied to the same class of organization, the name suggestive, we suppose, of the position and labor to be performed in the great struggle of subduing the South. The republicans have, besides these, Lincoln ann Ramlin clubs, existing in those localities where the military drill and torches are not necessary to make a

The Union party seem to have the largest variety of names to their organizations, and, strange to say, they have imitated the style of organization in its most im-portant feature of the Wide Awakes, wearing a different colored cape and another shaped hat and torch. The "Bell Ringers," we believe, originated in Baltimore, but exist both North and South, principally by that name in the Southern States, and always take with them in procession, besides their torches, a large variety of belis, which they continue to ring as they march through the streets. They are devoted to the election of Messrs. Bel¹

and Everott.

THE BELL-EVERETTERS
is also a branch of the same army struggling for the tri umph of the Union ticket, and are to be found in large cities North and South.

THE CLAPPENIES
is another name applied to the Southern regiment of the
Bell and Everett army. They are organized in the same
way as the other clubs, but are confined to Lousiana and

the adjacent States. They originated, if we are not mistaken, in New Oricans. Probably the largest organiza-THE UNION LEAGUE,

They are represented as being exceedingly numerous in Brooklyn, where their numbers are said to be rapid increasing. They wear a light colored olicioth cap and all aid cap with a gold band, and carry a torch, and lamp of which is bell shaped, and have bell carry as in each company. They turned out in large numb as at the gree Union demonstration at the Cooper 'astitute, and pre

THE UNION SEATINGLE.

This organization, one of the regiments of the Bell and Everett army, we be lieve, had its origin in this city They were organized about the third of September, and now number about three or four thousand the others, call their officers captains, lieutenants and sergeants, and have a regular military drill. It is said they intend to make nominations for Congress and the Legislature, or rather select from the other sickets placed in the field the members qualified for the position. The next organization is

They form one of the most important brigades of the Bell and Everett army, and are perhaps as well drilled as any other organization in the field. They are equipped They are also reported to be a large and numerous body in this city, probably the strongest organization in the Bell and Everett party. They are to parade about the 20th of October. The party machinery of the constitutional Union party in this city is worked, we understand, by them. The regular party nominations are to be announced through their organization. They are, therefore, really the body guard of the party for this latitude.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MEN is the name applied to a political club of the same party. as the law directs. There are also the Bell and Everet expense of buying torches. They are composed mostly of men who do not fancy a street parade, but organize for the purpose of having some mode of circulating political documents; and are mostly men of influence and in

This is the name applied, not only to the body guard, but to the bulk of the longias and Johnson army. They are not in this locality a very numerous body, but as far as they do exist are organized with their captains, lieu-tenants, &c., and go through with the military drill. They are quite numerous in other localities, especially Western cities, and in many places are excelling in their republican army.

is a name applied to them in certain localities; both or ganizations are essentially the same.

is a name applied to an organization started in South Brooklyn as one of the auxiliaries of the Douglas and Johnson army. Their object was announced as being to put the Wide Awakes to sleep; but we are unable to discover any place where they have made any headway, al-though the youthful appearance of many of those in the recent Wide Awake parade would indicate that the task would not be a very hard one after sundown, the hour which their mammas usually put youths of their age t bed. The chloroformers have recently announced their platform as being for anybody to defeat Lincoln, and therefore endorse the Union electoral ticket.

There are but comparatively few organizations of the comparative few organizations of Douglas ranks—their machinery is principally Douglas and Johnson clubs, or Douglas campaign clubs. The Little Dougs and the Little Giants are composed of the younger portion of the party, who must have some way to work off their extra steam, and if not provided by their own party, they will go over to the Wide Awakee organization called the

EVER READYS in some of the Western States, but as to their politic proclivities we are unable to state. There is springing up n this city an organization calling themselves

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION CLUB. They are the effspring of the new electoral ticket, and are composed of men entertaining all shades of political opinions, in opposition to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. They are for anybody but Lincoln.

These several organizations do not seem to flourish much south of Mason and Dixon's line, and are principally confined to the Northern States, although the excitement for Bell and Everett has brought into existence several strong organizations and clubs in the South, which are the only exception to the general rule. The mode of conducting the canvass in the Sc States is by barbecues and stump speeches, the caudi dates for the different parties travelling together and dis-cussing the political issues of the day before the an-

It takes the uncasy material of the Northern States b seek an outlet in a military organization, and a torch to ventilate themselves with. Happily for our body politic, he very motive of the organization disbands it on th day of election, and leaves the field open for another mode of electioneering. The different clubs have laid down in their programme, as a portion of their duty, to guard the poles on election day, and in this we may have

We doubt if future campaigns will present so large a carriety of organizations as have been characteristic of variety of organizations as have been of this, the nineteenth Presidential election.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WARTING OF SECTIONALISM -The black republica The Warring of Shormanian—The black republican party, like an invalid in the last stages of consumption, is rapidly wasting away. One by one it is losing its hold upon the Northern States, and before the 6th of November its case will be declared hopeless. The furion ticket in this State has settled the question, and pronounced forty thousand majority at least against Old Abs. The concentration of all the conservative forces in Rhode Island has rendered that State certain for one of the candidates when the desired to the interest party of the concentration of the candidates. didates who stands in opposition to the irrepressible con-flict party. The union in Rhode Island in April last elected the democratic candidate for Governor by nearly fifteen bundred majority, and a much larger majority will attend the defeat of black republicanism in Novem-ber next. We learn, also, that Illinois has been given up

will attend the defeat of black republicanism in November next. We learn, also, that lilinous has been given up by the followers of Old Abs, and that they are now sending their money and stump speakers into Indiana. In reference to this, the St. Louis Expublicans nave:—

We have information frem Springfield that the black republicans have given up all bope of carrying the State against the activity, the patriotism and the irrepressible enthusiasm of the democracy for Denglas. Seeing this, they are now withdrawing their orsions from Illinois, and collecting money from those who are supposed to have a deep interest in the election of Lincolo, and sending it into Indiana. Very recently, John Z. Geodrich, of Massachusetts, one of the most active members of the black Republican Central Committee at Washington, and candidate on the same ticket with Andrew, the abolitonist, in Massachusetts, was in Springfield, and collected \$7.000 in money, which was immediately sent to Indiana-poins for distribution there, to be used in defeating the election of the democratic ticket in Setober. It was represented that, on their success in carrying the States of Indiana and Pennsylvania in October for Lincoln mea, depended the election of the black republican ticket for Prestident in November. It was demanded that Onlesson should also be put under-contribution for money to be used in Indiana, and also determined that the State of Indiana should be invaded by the leading Illinois etump speakers, there to remain until after the 9th of October, when the election is to take place.

Ruoux Island Damecract.—The Bemocratic State Convention of Rhode Island, it seems, is not called in the name of any candidate for office. The members of the Convention are to be committed to m policy, and the election to be named are to be pledged to the support of n.

Convention are to be committed to no policy, and the convention are to be pledged to the support of napport napport of napport na the aid of the Bell and Everett party, another State will drop from the black republican embrace. Put little Rhoda down as opposed to the rail splitter.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE SOUTH.—The New

Orleans Bulletin publishes a plan for a provisional government for the Southern States. It says it was circulated through the South some months ago. The scheme is to secure, if possible, a peaceable separation from the Union and equal division of all the Territories, and for this pur pose it recommends the immediate formation of a great

outhern party. THE UNION PARTY DEMONSTRATION IN PRINADELPHIA -All the newspapers of Philadelphia admit that the grand Bell and Everett demonstration and terchlight procession in that city on Tuesday night was the most magnificent affair of the kind since the great campaign of 1849. The torches and trans, are poles were numberless; the number of participants immense, and the enthusiasm unbounded. SECRETION AND REPUDIATION .- We find the following in

the Montgomery (Als.) Mail.—

If the North elect Lincoln, as it may possibly do, the merchants of that latitude must wait for their Southern

RELL AND EVERETT LIBUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP IN MASSA the Union party have nominated George Maraton as their randiciate for Lieutenant Governor, in place of Edward Dickinson, who desined. Racaprion of John J. Chittandan in Nashvilla —Sena

tor Criticaden, of Kentucky, was received in the city of Nashville, fenn , on the 24th instant, by a large process

Received or some 3-contrantage in Assawing Sense for Crittenden, of Kentucky, was received in the city of Nashville, fenn, on the 28th instant, by a large procession of citizens and a grand public display. In answer to an address, Mr Crittenden made a short speech to the people, of which the following is the substance:—

I tender you, sir, and this vast assemblage my acknowledgements for this cordial reception and welcome you have been pleased to give me. I remember your victory and triumph of that glorious time. May it be an augury of the success which a value us now. From that victory we reaped but a small reward; from this one we may reap a hundred fold. As you have said, vir, we are availed at the present time on one side by sectionalism and upon the other by distuntion. Our opponents are the enemies to the success of our nation and of its very existence. We must put them down or they will put us down. But we can triumph over them at last. I am one of those who believe in the intelligence of the people and their napacity to govern thomselves. I believe that they are awake to the dangers which threaten them, and in their dielity is the only remeny for the disastrons condition of the country. When they are fully awake there is no danger, and all these threatening clouds will be swept away, for the ballot box is more effective than the caveridge box. The people see it, and they know it. Let every man then consider what is his duty in this crisis, and do it like an busset man. We must vote against sectionalism in the North and section alism in the South—must sursue the middle path, called the golden way. You have alluded, sir, to remise the subscentian we must vote against sectionalism in the North and section alism in the South—must sursue the middle path, called the golden way. You have alluded, sir, to remise the subscenting the popular and the section alism in the South—must sursue the middle path, called the golden way. You have alluded, sir, to remise the subscenting of the people. I have long age looked

Congress elect from the Fourth district of Maine, and mont, are brothers and both republicans.

stump the State of Virginia on his return from New York and New England. Fork and New England.

GEN. BUTLER'S ACCEPTANCE.—General Benjamin F. But

ler, in his letter sccepting the Breckinridge nomination for Governor of Massachusette, expresses himself as op-posed to any fusion. He accuses the Douglas party of timidity and a reluctance to commit themselves upon the slavery question, and charges the Bell party with endeavoring to conciliate the popular sentiment of Massa-chusetts by nominating the gentleman "who kept the moneys of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society," for Gov ernor. With either of these parties he conceives his Initiation of a Wide Awake —All who enter the black

republican Wide Awake Clubs, it is said, have to pass through a certain initiatory service, and be submitted to the following catechiam:-

the following catechism:—

Q. Do you believe in a supreme political being? A. I do: the simighty nigger.

Q. What are the chief objects of the Wide Awake Society? A. To disturb democratic meetings, and to furnish conductors for the underground rai road.

Q. What is your opinion on the great questions of the day? A. I believe Abraham Lincolo was born, that he built a flat boat and spirit three militor raiss.

Q. Do you drick lager? A. I am passionately fond of that commedity.

Q. If you are admitted as a member of this sectety, do you promise to love the nigger, to therish him as you

Q. If you are admitted as a member of this secrety, do you promise to love the nigger, to therish tim as you would a brother and cleave unto him through evil as well as good report, and had the democrata se long as life lasts and water runs? A all this I solemnly promise to perform, so help me—Abraham.

The candidate is then invested with cap and cape, some body gives him a siap on the side of the head and tells him to be Wide Awake!

DECLIES TO TAKE THE STEET.—Mr. Balley, the republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth district of Massachusetts, has declined Mr. Eli Thayer's invitation to try their case before the people of the several towns. Soth are republicars. In regard to this district, the Worcester Spy says Judge Douglas has written to some of his omi nent friends in that city, advising them to vote for

THE DISTRION LEAGUE -J. Knox Walker, of Tennessee in a card, denies that he is a member of any the disunion leagues of the South, or that he knows anything about them. On the contrary, he says that he has been engaged for some months past endeavoring to unite the emocracy of Tennessee in support and maintenance of national principles and national men, under the constitution of our country as a united people, and to exhort all good men of either party to do likewise.

CITY POLITICS.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS OF THE UNION PARTY. The primary elections of the Bell-Everett party for the election of delegates to conventions for the nomination of county offices, took place last night in several of the wards of the city. Everything passed off quietly.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. A second meeting of the Republican Nominating Convention of this district was held last evening at No. 618 vention of this district was held last evening at No. 618 Broadway. The district embraces the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards, but the delegations of only the two latter have been so far in season. Two sets of delegates have presented themselves from the Eleventh ward, called respectively the Lewis and Watts delegations, and each claiming to be regular. The Convention last night considered their case and appointed a committee of two to investigate matters and bring about a satisfactory compromise, after which the meeting adjourned to Monday evening next. PLEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The republicans of this district are divided into two factions, styled the Liberty Hall and Turner's Hall par-ties. The former on Thursday night nominated John Hooper as their candidate for the Assembly. The other party met on the same night, but adjourned to Friday evening next without making a nomination.

TAMMANY CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION. The Seventh District Convention met at Halpin's, cor-ner of Ninth avenue and Seventeenth street, and adourned over to Monday evening next.

THE GRAND WIDE AWARE DEMONSTRATION. A meeting of the Central Committee was held last even ing at No. 618 Broadway—the Provident, Mr. Silas B Outcher, in the chair
The Finance Committee reported that a large number

f subscriptions had been received to defray the expense of the demonstration on next Wednesday night, amounting in all to about \$2,500, of which \$500 had been contributed

in at to about \$2,500, of which \$500 had been contributed by one gentleman.

The committee then bailotted for Marshal of the Fourth Division Wide awakes, which had been made vacant by the resignation of Eleazor Jackson, and elected Robert Morray to that post.

The Committee on "Wide Awake Taction at the Polis on Election Day" reported progress.

Acjourned.

BROOKLYN CITY POLITICS. DOUGHAS JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Douglas democrate met at the ' Capitol," in Jorale mon street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of mak

ing up a Doughas democratic judicial ticket. The result was as follows:—
City Judge—James Troy
Police Justice—George I. For.
Justice of the Peace—First district, Michael Walsh; second district, Zachariah Voorbies.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

Liverroot.—Steamship Edinburgh.—Hutton. Honies, Head-Taylor, Longh. Hamilton, Ledy, Keily, Millarks, Richardson, Kremer, Kelly, Campbell, Musion and family. Pur-hase and lady, Millarky, Chase. Hall, Orr., Aspinwall, Lamaneiser, Rev. J. Hogan, Messar. Tayrant, Collipp, Herbert, Firms, Raddock, Ribes, Cogswell, Maury, M. & Campbell and child, M. Middleton and lady, M. Gay, Mr. Gaylon, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Donlop and lady. Mass Haves, French, M. Lewhall, Mr. Bookhas and lady. Miss Haves, Mr. Farrier, M. Lewhall, Mr. Bookhas and lady. Mrs. Lowe and child, Mrs. Middleton, Mr. Donlop and lady. Miss Haves, Mr. Farrier, M. Lewhall, Mr. Bookhas, Mr. Donlop, Mrs. Howes, Wr. Mitward, Mrs. Lower, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Donlop, Mr. Howes, Mr. J. Harrier, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Gray and Gamily, Mrs. Malbewa. Mr. O'Nell, Mr. Rickey, And GS in decreage.

Favanxan—Steamship Florida.—Thomas Steere, wife and damphier, Dr. and Miss Fillisiones, J. R. and R. Niller, O. Ottole and wife, and one in the steerage.

Calaxizeron—Fassmanhy Marion—Miss M. Logan, J. Loran, S. A. Hall, E. Hammond, H. C. Oover, O. Gart, W. Hasskman, O. Washburg, G. Smith, W. Forrese, W. Thompson, Jac Cannon, A. Bonald, P. McCormich.—and S in the steerage.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betta.

Barr. 28 — Convision for Counterfailing — Peter Dallee
was tried and convicted of counterfeiling \$10 gold pieces.

Bettered deferred.

Military Intelligence.
THE FIFTH REGIMENT AT BEDLOE'S ISLAND.
The Fifth regiment of our city volunteer troops, whi tour of garrison duty, have entered fully upon their sabors with a zeal and good will which illustrate the fact that its officers have formed the determination to make their stay proftable to themselves and the men under their command, in the acquisition of a thorough know-iedge of sea coast defence. The men are snugly quartered, have excellent accommodations and a com-missariat of the most satisfactory character. On a trip to the island yesterday we were pleased to see the good order and discipline that prevailed throughout the good order and discipline that provailed throughout the garrison. The troops were drilled from nine o'clock. M. until noon; and in the afternoon from one o'clock until four o'clock. In the forenoon Company A. was under the instruction of Lieutenant Studiair, of the United States a my, who is specially estalled as instructor to the regiment. The troops were instructed in the manual of the pace (thirly two pound guns), by first being taught the technical terms of every part of the gun and its carriage, their positions at the gun and the manuer of leading. The instructor was very minu is and careful in his claborations and displayed much talent as well as withing the attention of his pupils. The remainder of the treops, ugt on guard duty, were required to report themselves to the company officer for exercise in squad and company, drill. No idlers were allowed about the camp; from the Colonel down to private, all were colliged to take an active part in the duties of the garrison. Major Burger, Lieutenant Fearing, Adjutant Mistof, each took command of a squad of men and did duty in common, and during the same hours as the line officers. Brigade, Major Alford, of then. Yattes' staff, who is the guest of Col. schwarzwaeider, of the Fifth regiment, also took command of a squad of froops and drilled them both in the forences and afternoon.

At hight the entire island, to use a military term, is covered with sentres; that is, they are posted at such points as to form a cordon of settires around the island, so that no ingress or egress can be had without their organizance.

no that no ingress or egrees can be that wiscons have the officer of the day yesterday, and Licutesant John Heid the officer of the day yesterday, and Licutesant John Heid the officer of the day. It is the intention of the commanding officer to have an afternoon dress parads at five o'clock, but in consequence of the high northwest wind which blew yesterday, it was dispensed with, a drill of the officers and non-commissioned officers being substituted. Licutesants Webb and Wood, and two other officers of the regular army, stationed at Governor's Island, visited the garrison during the day, and were hospitably entertained by the field and staff officers of the Fifth regiment. They expressed their approbation at the discipline of the garrison.

garrion.

Major Robert Anderson, of the First regiment of United States artillery, was ordered by the Socretary of War to act as chief instructor to the Fifth regiment during its stay at Fort Wood, but he has not yet reported himself for duty.

Stay at Fort wood, but he has not yet reported himself for duty.

SERENADE TO EX COLONEL DURYFE.

A worthy compliment was rendered to the above officer at his residence, West Thirty eighth street, on Thursday exching, in the shape of a screnade, by a unaber of his military friends in the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments. Dod worth's full band, of thirty-five pieces, discoursed the following selections in a beautiful manner:—Overture to "Zamps," some selections from "Larline," W. F. Wallace; "Leap Year Poke," H. B. Dodworth; selections from "Il Gieramento," Mercadente; Fest March, from "Der Lanbauser," R. Wagner; national sirs, "Hail Columbia," "God Save the Queen," "Star Spangied Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" A large concourse of citizens and military men were present, and three times three cheers were given for the excluded. At the close of the serenade the citizen the testing the intertained the assembing in a kind manner, and sentiment and good feeling prevailed. FALL INSPECTIONS.

ment and good feeling prevailed

PALL INSPECTIONS.

The military throughout the State are now preparing for their annual inspectives, drill and review. The First Divisius, comprising our city troops, by regiments, will mapped during the ensuing month. Subjoued are some of the official orders is seed by the commanding officers.—
HEADQUARTHIS SECOND SHIGADS, }

The several regiments of this Sirgade will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for the annual inspection and review, at the following times and places:—
The Fourth regiment on Thursday, the 11th of October axt, at Hamilton square, at the o'slock A. M.
The Fifth regiment at Hedice's Island, on Wednesday, the 3d of October next, at eleven o'clock A. M.
The Sixth regiment, at Madison square, on Wednesday, the 16th of October next, at a surface o'clock P. M.
The Twelth regiment, at Hamilton square, on Wednesday, the 16th of October next, at a one o'clock P. M.
The Brigade staff will assemble at Madison square, on Tuesday, the 16th of October next, at a quarter before one o'clock P. M. fully uniformed, armed and equipped.
By order of Brigadier General Charles Yates.

S. M. ALFORD, Brigade Maj, and ins.
J. and P. Hermin, Brigade Engineers.

Gasward Omers. No. 13

J. and P. Hussen, Brigade Engis

GENERAL ORDERS, NOT RESIDENT.

NATIONAL CADERS, SIXTY NOTE RESIDENT.
HEADQUARTERS, New York, Sept. 21, 1860.
This regiment will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped (winter towers, fatigue caps siung behind, and provided with one day's rations) for inspection, at Hamilton square, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October bext.

Line will be formed, right resting on east side of the chorch enclosure, at half past nice o'clock A. M. pre cisely.

Field and sinff will report (mounted) to the Command
ant on the parade ground, at a quarter past nine
o'clock A. M.

Non-commensioned staff, band and drum corps will

o'clock As Mesioned ground, at a quarter pust nine o'clock As Mesioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place. The troop will report (fully mounted) to the Commandant on the parade ground, at a quarter part nine o'clock A. Standard Bearers will receive their colors at the Golonel's quarters, at half-part eight o'clock A. M. Chapiain Daniel N. Dugan, having resigned, he is at his own request honorably discharged from further duty in this regiment.

this regiment
Licutemant Patrick M. Masterson, having resigned, he is at his own request honorably discharged from further duty to this regiment
Quartermaster D. F. Sullivan, having been appointed Chaplain, vice Dugar resigned; and Joseph B Tulty, having been appointed Quartermaster, vice Sullivan promoted, they will be respected accordingly.

By order of Colonel Michael Corcorau.

JOHN McKEON, Adjutant.

Obliuary.

COL. THEOPHILUS HARDENBROOK. Died suddealy, on Friday morning, the 28th of September, of disease of the heart, Col. Theophilus Hartember, of disease of the heart, Col. Theophilus Hardenbrook, aged 69 years, 11 months and 12 days. Col H. was a native of the city of New York, and for the last forty years, and up to the time of his decease, held the position of Master Cooper of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, respected for his strict attention to duty and the faithful discharge of the trust confided to him.

His frienca and acquaintances, the members of the Veteran Corps of the war of 1812," and the Masoule fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend his foneral, from his last residence, No. 118 Sands streat, Brooklyn, at two o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 30th of Scotomher. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

d. Orleans and St. John (N. B.) papers please copy.

remains will be conveyed to Green wood Cemetery for interment.

New Orleans and St. John (N. S.) papers please copy.

DR. E. R. MASTERS, AT BERMUDA.

[From the Bergandian, Sept 10.]

In Pembroke parish, on Monday morning last, at his mother's readence, after a very painful likes, Dr. Besin Recos Masters, youngest son of the late Jobs J. Masters, Bre, aged thirty three years, lowing an aged mother, a widow and two children, a ster, several brothers and many other relatives and friends to lamont his early removal. The decessed Dr. Masters possessed the happy characteristic of wisning the esteem and confidence of all with when he became sequainted, not only here (his mative place), but in that widor and more critical circle where he professional lot was cast, the city of New York. He gradiated about ten years ago, with undoubted success, at the New York Medical College, and immediately afterwards received the appointment of assistant physician to one of the public hospitals. Subsequently he was rought for and offered a surgeoncy to the Panams Railroad Company, which he accepted; but his health having suffered in that inhuspitable region, he returned to New York, and entered more private practice, for which he was remarkably qualified, both by professional skill and experience and the gentlest and kindest of manners. He also flield with great satisfaction and credit the office of urgeon to one of the most humans and important public institutions of the city of New York, the Asylum for the Dear and Dumb. Having been forced a few months slace, by the rapid progress of an instiduou disease (enlargement of the liver), to suspend professional work, he left New York for the West Indies, in the hope that the seavoyage and change of air might produce heacelt. No improvement, however, occurring, he came to try the effects of his native air, but after only eight short weeks with his friends his life has closed, and with Christian serenity he has passed away to the "blessed inheritance" the saints in light."

James C. Retursu

The St. Louis Demo-rat of the 22d inst. announces the sudden death of Justice Airson Lawrison, of that city. He expired while a ting in the chair of his court room, immediately after deciding a case brought before him; he had just signed the necessary official paper in the case, when he was need with a hemorrhage of the lungs, and died before medical assistance could be given him.

United States District Attorney's Office.

The United States District Attrney has been notified of areasments on the court rooms and offices (formerly Burton's theatre), in Chambers street, for improvements in Reade and Chambers streets, amounting to \$15,950. By the lease it appears that the leasees are to pay all "or-cinary and extraordinary taxes or assessments," there for fifteen years, must postly up nearly \$10,000 per anomer entitle for fifteen years, must postly up nearly \$19,000 for present assessments, and future "improvements" alone must tell how much more the federal courts will have to pay for city luxuries.

United States District Court.

The Turf.

SECOND DAY OF THE FALL RACES OVER THE FASHION
COURSE—A GOOD DAY AND GOOD TRACE—THRES
RACES—THROGS NECK BEATS OLD VINGINIA.

Yesterday was the second day of the fail races over the Fashion Course, Long Island. The weather was clear, bright and just a little cold—admirably suited for racing purposes. The races were interesting rather than excit-ing, and the attendance was limited to gentlemen who gambling. The South as well as the North was well re-presented on the grand stand, and many ladies lent their rightest glances to add to the gayety of the scene. The neeting was the more interesting from the fact that the larger number of the horses entered were bred in this neighborhood, and when we consider that it is only atterly that there has been a revival in blood stock breeding, the show was very good. And in all the races,

THE ENTRIES. The following is a synopsis of the entries for the day,

with the poligrees of the horse:—

Access over the passion course, longistand, sept 28, 1860.

1 Muddy Coon and throgs Neck. Match race, three shie heats, for \$1,000 a site.

Muddy Coon, a mahogany bay, 15 bands and I inch high, 4 years old. Bred in Virginia. By Griff Edmonson, dam Lucy Lee by imported Friam, out of Fantall by Sie Archey. Griff Edmonson by Childe Harold, dam Mary Elizabeth by Andrew.

Throgs Neck, a light from gray, 15% hands, 5 years old. Bred in New Jersey. By Cracker (by Boston), dam Sally Ward by John R. Grymes, out of Lisbox Maid by Napoleos.

Ward by John R. Grymes, out of Lisbos Maid by Napoleon.

2 Sweepstake, two year olds, \$1,000 entrance, half forfeit Closed with three subscribers Mile heats.

Frank Morris, Saq., Avalanch, a bay coit by Revenue, dam Sally Ward (pedigree above).

J. B. Monnet, Faq., Belle Americaine, a cheetnut fille by Logan (by imp. Frantee), dam National Maid by imp. Giencoe, out of a Medoc mare.

P. C. Bush's Young Revenue, a bay coit by Revenue, and Whitelb by Mariner, out of Patsey anthony by imp. Priam All the entries bred in Westeln ster county, N. Y.

3. Match race, mile heats, \$300 a size.

Fiteting Moments, a bay dily, four years old, bred im Ireland, imported and owned by R. W Cameron, Eq., of New York, by Bo tugbroke, dam Queen of U. prus.

Autors, a chestnut filly, three years old, by Loran, dam Mary Bidde, by imp Gleucoe, out of a six-doc mare; bred and owned by J. B. Monnot, Esq., of Westeln ster county, N. Y.

FIRST RACE.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was the sweepstakes for two year olds.
The horses—Mr. Munnot's Beil Americaine, Mr. Morris National Maid and Mr. Bush's Revenue cost-came to the stand in fine order and went off at a stashing pace, the

stand in fine order and went off at a stashing pace, the Belle leading, which she held during the heat, beating Avalanche with apparent case. The Revenue sort barely saved his distance. (We unicritized this horse has only been in training three weeks.) Time 158 ½.

The second heat changed the apparamoe of things somewhat. Mr. Monnot's horse had been hard pushed in the first heat, and snowed signs of fatigue before the naif mile of the second had been reached. The Morris horse seemed the fresher for his work, and won the heat in 146½. The Belle second, and Young Revenue third.

During the interim between the second and third heats a colored man of the name of Jackson, emproyed as a servant at No 52 Lispeard street, accidentally shot him self. He was nighting from a carriage when the trigger of a pistol, which he carried in his pocaet, ouight, and the weapon was discharged. The bast entered the man's thigh, inflicting a serious but not dangerous wound.

In the third heat the contest was altogether between Avalanche and Revenue. The former, after a rather splendid brush, won the heat, and heat and race in 159 ½. Revenue second, and the Belle Americane distanced. The Revenue coit ran very well in this last heat.

| SUMMARY. | Mr. F. Morria' b. c. Avalanche. | 2 1 1 | Mr. Monot's ch f. Belle Americane. | 1 2 dist. | Mr. Bush's b. c. Revence | 3 3 2 | Time—1:68%—1:58%—1:58%—1:58%.

SECOND RACE. The second race was the match between Fleeting Moments and Mr. Monnot's Aurora. In this race the betting was 100 to 60 on the Monnot horse before the start. Aurora won the first heat easily in 1:55, and the second was simply a repetition of the first, with the exception that Fleeting Moments was not quite so badly beaten. The time was the same.

SUMMARY. Mr. Monnot's ch. f. Aurora Mr. Cameron's b. f. Fleeting Moments...... Time—1.56—1.56.

Treatment of Admiral Marin.
THE TREATMENT HE RECEIVED ON HIS CAPTURE—HOW
HE TREATED AMERICAN PRISONERS DURING THE
TREAN WAR.

We translate from the Diario de la Marina the fellow-ing letter of Don Thomas Marin, late commander of the essels captured near Vera Cruz, which that personage nddressed to the editor of Le Propagateur Gatholique of New Orleans, on his departure from that city:—

GENTLEMEN—On absenting my self temporar ly from this city, I cannot do less than express my eternal gratitude to the greater part of its inhabitants, because, notwithstanding it was announced beforehand that pirates were being taken there, not the slightest insult was per septible from the moment of our arrival. On the contrary I, personally, have been treated by many distinguished persons and of high sectal notation, with the worst ratificate description. the moment of our arrival. On the contrary I, personally, have been treated by many distinguished persons and of high social position with the most gradifying demonstrations of respect and esteem, entirely opposite to the unworthy, discourteous and atrocious treatment which I recoived, together with those who accompanied me, from the efficers, with few exceptions, who warily attacked and captured the steamers at Anton Lizardo. Whether through compliance or in concert with the unnatural Mexicans who consented and lent their aid to the commission of so unbrard of an affair, some drunken fellows, with savage joy, complimented the American naval force in the Bay of Vera Cruz with a serenade, mingling hurches with loud thouts of "Death to the pirates!" Such was not the manner in which I and my companious in arms treated Mr. Wheelsright, commander of the Texan war schooner Independence, and her officers, whom I made priseners in the waters of Galveston, in the year 1836, after a galant combat, like that which I had subsequently with the Texan vessels, the coveste Houston and brigantine Colorado, under the command of Commodore Moore, in the waters of Cambeard, better of which had schooner are still living, and they will say whether or not the others were lodged in cabins and sat at our tables, and whether I treated them as pirates, which my government considered them, instead of bestowing on them the indulgence and consideration usually accorded to presoners of war. Consequently, I repeat that the demonstrations of esteem which I received the interest which have been a victum, and though I should have suffered with resignation and philosophy the conduct of this government which arthorive is a checan delows acts, which tree Americans and the impartial press of the country almost usualimously condemn, yet I shall never forget the laboration and philosophy the conduct of this government which arthorive is a checan effecting of which I have been a victum, and though I should have suffered with resignation and philosophy t

The Reported Alliance Against France.

[From the Isades Post, Sept. 13 (the government organ)]

It may be laid down as a rule of English policy that we endeavor to hold ourselves free, so as to employ our power to the best advantage when the force of circumstances may require our action. It is no part of our system to enter into prospective engagements.

The story of Le Nord, to which promisence has been given, is therefore ansured. Our contemporary pretends that England, Austria and Promais have formed a coalition against France, and that they have solemnly agreed upon three points which are thus duly enumerated.

1. To oppose any military intervention of France in Italy, under any pretent whatsoever.

2. To oppose any other military intervention of France in Europe, without a preliminary understanding with the Powers.

3. To oppose any territorial extension of France, either by means of conquest or negotiation.

We believe we shall be borne out us giving the fullest contradiction to this statement of our contemporary.

City Intelligence.

THE COUNTIA LIGHT GUARD, of South Brooklyn, com-manded by Capt. John Short, passed our office on Tuesday ant, accompanied by an excellent band, on their ann excursion. Their appearance elicited general approba-tion. They proceeded to Staten Island, where a large number of valuable prizes were distributed among the successful marksmon, of whom, judging from the perfo-rated target which they carried on their return, there must have been a considerable number.

INQUEST AT ASTORIA .—Coroner Higbie, of Astoria, was called to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown man found on the shore of the East river, near Astoria, on Friday, the 28th inst. The deceased had on a red fannel shirt, a stripe i shirt, and a brown coat and panter, cotton goods. In one of his pockets were found a site of watch and \$1 17 in money. He was about fifty years of

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS -The members of Union Chapel ociety, New York, formally organized as an independent Methodist church on Thursday evening last, and untol mously invited Rev. H Mattisen to become their partur. They adopted the articles of faith and general rules of the Methodist Episcopal church, without alteration, and also the discipline and usages of said church, in everything but the itnerancy and presiding elderahip. Their new church edifice is going rapidly forward.